

THE SALT LAKE HERALD Salt Lake City, - - Utah.

THURSDAY - - - November 15, 1888

LOCAL BRIEFS.

T. R. JONES & Co. received yesterday: Germania sultion, \$3,470.95.

THERE is a message at the Western Union Telegraph Office for Janetia Hansen.

A YELLOW flag floats from the residence of Aurelius Minter, on North Temple Street.

MCCORMICK & Co. yesterday received: Hanser balloon, \$3,400; silver and lead ores, \$3,300. Total, \$6,700.

DUCKS are reported as plentiful at the mouth of the Jordan, and hunters all return from that point well-loaded.

A SPECIMEN of the shale from Parley's Canyon exhibited in a box in front of the Postoffice yesterday attracted considerable attention.

THE BASSON and tenors assisting in the new soloists are requested to meet at Calder's music store at 4:30 this afternoon for a special rehearsal.

THE JAMES WAINWRIGHT engagement opens at the Theatre this evening, with the great play of Virginia. Mr. Ned Royle arrives with the company.

THE MYRTLE PEAK combination leaves for California to-day. Miss Peak says she will visit Salt Lake again in the spring, on her return from Australia.

L. M. EARL, formerly of this office, now writes his name with the prefix judge. He was recently elected justice of the peace for Malad Precinct, Idaho.

ARCHITECT KLETTING has forwarded the plans for the new County Court House soon to be erected at Beaver, in lieu of the one recently destroyed by fire.

THE two children of Henry Harrison, one of whom has been ill of scarlet fever, the other of scarlet fever and diphtheria combined, are improving rapidly, and will soon be out once more.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL has ordered the establishment of a postoffice at Aurora, Sevier County, Utah, with John D. Whipple as postmaster. For the present mail for Aurora should be sent to Richfield as heretofore.

THE FIRE alarm of yesterday afternoon was caused by the upsetting of a bucket of boiling tar, which ignited and then badly scorched the roof of a small brick structure in the rear of the building at 54 East Second South Street. There was no damage.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, at various points, as reported by the Signal Service office.—At 6 a. m.: Salt Lake City, 63; Helena, 14; Boise City, 44; Fort Washkie, 24; Hawkins, 38. At 11 a. m.: Salt Lake City, 57; Ogden, 54; Bingham, 54; Park City, 50; Provo, 33; Alta, 41.

COLONEL T. P. MURRAY yesterday sold the Woolley corner on South Main Street to W. H. Lyon, of Iowa. The ground has 6% rods frontage on Fifth South Street and 10 rods frontage on Main Street. It was owned by Mr. E. G. Woolley, who received for it \$18,000 spot cash.

THE old folks will probably be treated to a matinee performance of the Bohemian Girl at an early date. The old folks' committee have the idea under consideration, and if the matinee is decided upon an evening performance will also probably be given—someone suggests for the benefit of the chorus.

THE BEAVER City election occurs on the 25th. The ticket is as follows: Mayor, R. Maeser; councilors, R. E. Tanner, J. M. Murdoch, J. F. Folton, Abram Fotheringham, G. H. Feenore, John Robinson, Samuel Hooten; marshal, F. D. Faraworth; recorder, E. E. Cowdell; assessor and collector, E. N. Slaughter; treasurer, C. P. Bird; justices of the peace, Henry Emerson and W. H. Baker.

THE FORE-TEKERS gave one of their very pleasant reunions last evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall. A company of about seventy-five couples danced through a most enjoyable programme. These parties are among the best that are given. The lady fore-tekens, not to be outdone by their masculine friends, are out with invitations to a Leap Year Ball, to be given on December 12th.

ONE MUST take with a grain of allowance the statement made by the Governor of Utah in his annual report that the population of the Territory has increased from 141,000 to 210,000 during the past eight years, says the Nevada State Journal, which says simply "means that Nevada and Nevadans generally are insanely jealous of Utah and her bright prospects. But a man who has lived several years in at least inviting and least progressive regions of the entire world, is hardly to be held responsible for any of the mean things he may say."

PERSONAL.

J. S. PAGE, of Payson, is in the city.

JOHN A. MARSHALL has come in from Poas.

J. R. BOSCHARD, of Provo, was in town on Wednesday.

JOHN WOOD, of Farmington, was in town on Wednesday.

F. D. GANNETT, of American Fork, spent Wednesday in this city.

WILLIAM B. HUGHES, the Spanish Fork rustler, paid Salt Lake a visit yesterday.

F. W. C. HATHENBRUCK superintendent of the Provo Co-op., was in town on Wednesday.

H. WESCOTT, the Union Pacific agent at Ogden, was down on a visit to the metropolis yesterday.

N. HODGMAN, of Salida, Col., who bought between \$50,000 and \$60,000 worth of property in Salt Lake during the spring boomlet, has returned, and will take up his permanent residence here. He is the father-in-law of C. B. Westerfield.

Delicious Warm Beverages. The delectations served to the thirsty and cold at the Occidental are delicious, pure and superior. First-class wines, liquors, beers, ales and cigars. Family supplies a specialty.

Special Floor Paint. Quick and hard drying. For sale at Sears & Liddle's, 33 W. First South.

AS TO THEIR SALARIES

The Examination Now on Before Referee Sprague.

WHAT LEGAL LIGHT IS WORTH.

Ten Thousand Dollars Each For Mr. Peters and Mr. Williams—Continued Until To-day

The examination before Referee Sprague into the question of the compensation of Receiver Dyer and his counsel, was continued last evening.

RECEIVER DYER

was the first witness called, and in answer to queries propounded by Mr. P. L. Williams, he said in substance: I am the receiver in the case of the United States vs. the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; was appointed to such office on the 7th day of November, 1887, and qualified within a few days thereafter; was required to give a bond in \$250,000; there were eleven or twelve men on the bond, I believe; it was approved sometime in November; I had intended to make out a detailed statement of all my work as receiver, but having been away from home some time, and having reached here only this morning, my statement will not be as full as it otherwise would have been. Soon after my appointment I went on with my duties, and found certain persons in possession of the Temple Block, Gardo House and Tithing office; I made a demand for these properties, and in a few days they were surrendered. The Tithing office, Gardo House and Historian's office I afterwards leased to Mr. Winder and others; the Temple Block was also leased to them pending the outcome of the suit, for the nominal sum of \$1. This was done by the advice of my attorney, who had the idea that it would eventually go back to the Church under the saving clause. My business was done only with Mr. Winder, Preston and Burton not being found. In December I went to the Probate Court office and took charge of all the property I found there. The seizing of these books proved valuable to us, because they afforded a clue to the ownership of the Church farm, and were the connecting link with the ownership of considerable property that we afterwards discovered belonged to the Church; three suits were established in Ogden and seven in Salt Lake. The result of these suits and the evidence brought out before the examiner, enabled us to get at the evidence of fraudulent transfers of nearly all the property held by the Church. People who held this property in trust, contradicted themselves and placed themselves in such a light that they afterwards deemed it better to give up the property held in trust by them. Notably, there was the gas stock, which, it was alleged, had been transferred to James Jack, on the 24th of March, but it subsequently developed that the transfer was made after that time. I then made a personal demand on Mr. Jack for the stock, and soon afterwards I obtained it. Mr. Jack acknowledging that he had merely held it in trust for the Church. The par value of the stock is \$100 per share, but it is hardly worth as much as that. I believe this block of stock recovered from the Church is worth between \$69,000 and \$70,000. Later I investigated the ownership of the street car stock, which Mr. Armstrong claimed he had purchased for \$45,000, and the result was that the stock was turned over to me—the amount being, I believe about \$51,000. Another suit was brought against John C. Under to recover, as the property of the church, several shares in the Provo Woolen Mills; suit was also brought against C. M. I. to recover a like amount of shares in the same company. These suits were both dismissed on the payment of the money in settlement. He then went on to relate the recovery of real estate known as the Wells corner, amounting to about \$40,000; the Constitution Building and grounds, worth about \$38,000; the property known as the Church Farm, which he now holds without any opponent, and continued: There was also a piece of ground east of the Deseret News corner, worth \$5,000. I also found that Angus M. Cannon held in trust for the church certain pieces of property near Coalville; these were surrendered to me as receiver, and I now hold them. They are valued at about \$35,000. There were also vast numbers of sheep ferreted out—as near as I could at it about 30,000 head. I received orders for the delivery of these sheep to me, and found that they were scattered in small ranches throughout the entire length of the Territory—from Kanab in the south to a point beyond Lost Creek in the north-eastern part of Utah, indeed, some were as far away as Hilliard, Wyoming. I kept from one to seven men steadily engaged in the field, gathering in these sheep, which were found in fifty-seven different lots. I gave this matter my personal attention, and it occupied the greater portion of the time between August 25th and October 5th. I leased the sheep out to different parties at different rates; the major part of them, however, went to W. L. Pickard, of this city, for 20 cents per head per annum, he agreeing to return me as good a lot of sheep at the end of the year as he had received from me. This would amount to about 10 percent. of their value. I also found that there had been scattered throughout the Territory about \$268,000 worth of hay, grain, cattle, horses, etc., but as most of this had been consumed at the time I was appointed, I compromised with the church for \$75,000. I also found that considerable of the stock of the Deseret News Company had been transferred to the Salt Lake Literary and Scientific Association, and was held by it. This amounted to about \$5,000, and in consideration of the stock being allowed to remain where it was the church paid me this amount. I also received 4,732 shares of the Deseret Telegraph Company stock, which was held by the various stakes throughout the Territory. The actual value of this stock is from \$15,000 to \$20,000; it cost a great deal more than this, however. The line extends generally throughout the Territory; also into Nevada and Idaho. I also spent some time in the northern part of the Territory, taking with me my attorney, clerk, shorthand reporter, and others. The Church Farm has been estimated by competent persons to be

worth from \$100 to \$150 per acre—\$100,000 or upwards in all. Since my appointment as receiver until the present time, the office has claimed the greater part of my attention—and I have made one visit to Washington, where I consulted with the Attorney-General on the matter. The aggregate value of the properties now held by me is about \$702,000. Deducting \$145,000 worth of property which was turned over to me, there is a balance of \$557,000 which was obtained through my efforts—assisted, of course, by my attorneys, whose advice I have always followed. In the matter, I forgot to state that the Salt Lake Theatre was also one of properties owned by the church and, this stock had been transferred to certain parties, some of it on notes due in March next. These notes are gilled and can be collected when due. Parley L. Williams was my principal attorney in the case, but finding there was a great deal more business than he could attend to, I also employed George S. Peters. It is due Mr. Peters to say that when I first approached him, he said he could not act without the consent of the Attorney-General, Mr. Peters being District Attorney here. I wrote the Attorney-General, asking if there was any reason why Mr. Peters could not act, and received a reply that I might employ him. Mr. Peters then accepted the offer I made him. Later on, I also employed Marshall & Royle to bring the suits in the matter of the Wells corner real estate, and when the money was paid over to me for this property, they rendered me a bill for \$750, which I paid. I also employed one or two other attorneys in small matters. I felt always that the case was a very important one, and as it was a new thing, I never made a move that I did not get to my attorneys for advice, always being sure that we agreed before I did anything. These consultations were very frequent—not every day, but at least once a week. I have had them employed almost continually, as I look at it, to look after my interests as receiver. It having come to my knowledge that there was considerable opposition in Salt Lake to the employment of Mr. Peters, I again called upon the Attorney-General and stated the case to him. His reply was: "You did exactly right, Mr. Dyer, in employing Mr. Peters."

P. L. WILLIAMS.

The examination of this witness was conducted by Mr. Peters. He testified that he was employed by the receiver as his attorney soon after he received the appointment, and gave in extenso, his work in the Church cases since that time. The work done was equally shared by witness and Mr. Peters. Of the bill of Marshall & Royle for services in the Wells' corner suit, Mr. Williams thought \$750 was a very reasonable figure—that \$1,000 would not have been too much. Asked concerning what amount was fairly due to the counsel of the Receiver, Mr. Williams thought \$10,000 each, or \$20,000 in all was about the right thing. He thought it a less figure than would be demanded by attorneys had they done similar work for private parties and were allowed to fix their own fees. Ten thousand dollars each was a very moderate compensation. At this point the hearing was adjourned till this morning at 9:30.

How it is Done.

A neighboring exchange wants to know what makes one town grow into a city, while others with good location remain villages? It is because in the one case there are men of energy and push, who are not afraid to spend their time and money to boom their town. They erect substantial buildings, organize stock companies, and establish factories and secure railroads, work for public improvements and use every means in their power to induce people to locate in their city. They send newspapers and circulars to every acquaintance whom they think can be induced to visit their city. Then the attractions are shown to him, and he is treated with so much kindness that he falls in love with the place at once. A town only succeeds when it begins to work for itself.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

GRANT BROS.' REMOVAL.

The Grant Brothers Company will remove to their new stables, Nos. 44 to 48 S. West Temple Street, on November 20th, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce and citizens in general are requested to attend a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday evening, November 16th, at 7:30, for the purpose of receiving a full report of the committee appointed by the citizens and Chamber of Commerce to advertise the resources and attractions of Utah Territory.

W. S. McCORMICK.

Pres. Chamber of Commerce.

M. J. FORBES.

Sec'y Chamber of Commerce.

H. W. LAWRENCE.

Chairman Ex. Committee.

FRED SIMON.

Sec'y Ex. Committee.

NOTICE.

On June 17th our stock was burned. We now offer a large stock of Furniture entirely new, we think at prices lower than any heretofore named. Warehouse and show-rooms, building formerly occupied by Co. op. shoe factory. A line of samples and office at the old stand, Main Street.

BARBATT BROS.

EVERYBODY admits that for style, durability and reasonable prices, F. Auerbach & Bro's Children's and Youths' Clothing Department takes the lead.

A NEW SCHEME.

The Salt Lake Oil Company are now ready for business. They have two new magnificent iron tank oil wagons, from which Gasoline and Coal Oil will be sold in quantities from one pint upwards, and delivered free of charge. Regular routes are being established, which will be covered daily. Patrons are furnished with Large Cards, which are hung out when Oil is needed. The convenience of this scheme can hardly be overestimated, and we predict a huge success for the enterprise. Leave orders at No. 7 E. Second South, (at Shiley, Grosbell & Co's Office.) Telephone No. 82. JAMES W. LUCK, Manager.

IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

Utah Central Surveyors Return—Two Routes Laid Out.

Civil Engineer J. Fewson Smith, accompanied by John Sharp, Jr., and a number of the surveyors who have been engaged for several months past, in locating the proposed route of the extension of the Utah Central to the coast, returned home yesterday morning. They report excellent success, and the result of their work is that two lines have been laid out, both of which are practicable and are so situated that a road can be built at a reasonable figure. There was a big pow-wow held in the general offices of the Utah Central yesterday afternoon, when maps were examined, and other information imparted to those interested. It is said that now the Utah Central people have left the field open, several experts will go over the same ground in the interests of the Union Pacific, and when they report on the condition of affairs, it will be time to look for some definite action to be taken.

EXTENSIVE CATTLE SHIPMENTS ARE REPORTED DAILY.

B. S. JOSSELYN, stationer of the Union Pacific, has resigned.

J. H. BENNETT, of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in Denver a few days ago.

MAJOR WILKES says he expects his associates in the electric street car enterprise in Salt Lake by Sunday next.

CONTRACTS have now been let for the pushing of the Salt Lake & Eastern grade from the summit to Park City.

SEVEN out of every ten railroad accidents are settled with an annual pass. Some men would be run over by a whole freight train for the sake of a few free rides.

THE Dodge City & Denver has filed a charter in Kansas to construct a standard gauge line from Dodge City to Denver. Estimated length of line, 375; capital stock, \$2,000,000.

IT may be interesting to some to learn that the annual passes for 1888 over the Utah & Nevada will be the handsomest ever seen in this section. The design is by Passenger Agent Fenton.

THE Union Pacific will soon be running its trains into Helena over the Montana Central from Butte. Ultimately, says an authority, it is the intention of the road to build into Helena.

A MONUMENT will be erected to commemorate the life work of the late Thomas J. Potter, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system, probably at Omaha, Neb., or Burlington, Iowa. It will be of bronze, and will cost nearly \$50,000.

BEAVER wants a railroad. Beaver may get one, if she will exert herself in the right direction. She has great natural resources, such as must command the attention of the builders of any line that comes through Southern Utah on its way to the coast.

THE first of this month the Missouri Pacific dropped the old M., K. & T. road, and in its place has secured the St. L., A. & T. The former embraces 1,500 miles of road, capitalized at \$82,000 per mile, while the latter consists of 1,200 miles, capitalized at \$82,000 per mile.

Mines and Mining.

There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock p.m., to meet Ivan O. Michels, authorized by the Senate committee on mines and mining to ascertain and report to the Senate what effect the opening of operating mines by aliens has had on the growth and prosperity of the Territory. All citizens interested in mines and mining are cordially invited to attend.

W. S. McCORMICK, President.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

On next Saturday, November 17th, we will sell the remaining lots in our addition at auction on the grounds, at 3:30 p. m. sharp. One third cash, balance in installments of \$10 per month. During this one week we will sell any or all the lots at private sale, at terms to suit. Last Saturday evening we sold at auction thirty lots, and at least twelve houses will be erected within six months. Two artesian wells are flowing a large flow of water. This subdivision is within the inhabited portion of Salt Lake, and workmen who want cheap but good homes cannot find a better opportunity. Sale will take place on the lots, corner Seventh West and Third North Streets. Parties wishing to attend sale can leave orders at the office and transportation will be furnished to the grounds. Remember the date. LYNCH & GLASMAN.

Free of Charge.

Ladies buying childrens suit will please remember that we give a Mothers' Friend Shirt Waist to each suit, free of charge. L. GOLDBERG, 205 & 207 Main Street.

All the Rage.

Very much used by the young people. The "Petite" Photograph, \$1.50 per dozen at Fox & Symons.

Wise in Their Day.

All who won boxes of cigars on the election of Mr. Harrison are insisting upon having the famous or other popular brands made by Sam Levy.

Sawdust and Slabs.

Sawdust and picked slabs cheap in carload lots. Inquire of the PROVO EAST CO-OP., Provo.

MOIRERS and Poplinettes for evening wear, at

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

Go to the Colorado Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Corral room in connection. Rates reasonable. L. RARDIN, Prop'r.

WOOD MANTELS, a fine line, at

DINWOODY'S.

REAL Duches and Point Lace Handkerchiefs at \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and \$5 and upwards, just received at

F. AUERBACH & BRO'S.

The "Petite"

Photograph, \$1.50 per dozen, at Fox & Symons.

Boys Jersey Pants and Kilt Suits just received, at AUERBACH'S.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Lucern Seed at Bailey & Son's Grain Store.

ANENT THE ELECTION.

Marshal Dyer Returns Home and is Interviewed.

EXPECTS NO FAVORS FROM BEN

An Interesting Chat With Commissioner Norrell—What William R. Morrison Says.

Marshal Dyer, who was in New York City during the recent Presidential election, returned home yesterday morning on the U. P. owl train, and a Herald reporter put in a full day trying to corner him. After camping on his trail for something like nine hours, and when it looked as though he was about to escape, the newspaper man finally caught him at home late last night. As the Marshal was tired, he was let off easily, but gave straight answers to the few questions put to him. "To what do you assign the defeat of Cleveland in New York State?" was the first question.

"To the tariff issue," replied the Marshal.

"Do you think there was any trading in New York City for the purposes of the local issue?"

"Yes, I think the County Democracy traded Cleveland off quite freely."

"And Tammany?"

"I believe Tammany Hall stayed by Cleveland very well."

"If there anything in the statement that Hill knifed Cleveland?"

"I think Hill was perfectly true to Cleveland; but I also think that some of Hill's friends took advantage of their position as such to knife Cleveland. But this was done without Hill's knowledge."

"One more question Marshal: I suppose you intend to remain in office until your term expires?"

"I was asked the same question by a Tribune man, and the answer I gave was: 'I shall expect no favors from the incoming administration.'"

"From this we may infer—"

"You have my answer," was the Marshal's reply and the reporter bade him good-night.

Though the Marshal did not consent to say what might be inferred from his answer, the natural inference is that he will remain in office until his term expires, unless his resignation should be requested before that time, and that he will take no steps to stave off such a request.

COMMISSIONER NORRELL'S VIEWS.

Commissioner A. G. Norrell, who left for the east about a month ago, in order to take part in the election, returned Tuesday evening and was seen yesterday morning by a Herald reporter.

"I couldn't save New York," said the Commissioner, "but I did save Mississippi."

He was then asked with a run of questions as to "how it happened," and gave his views in a clear and forcible manner.

Mr. Norrell said he was confident that both New York and Indiana had been bought. "Matthew S. Quay is a great general, and under him the Republicans have played a sharp game. Leading the Democrats to believe that the field of battle in New York State was in New York City, they laid their wiles for the outside districts, and men were sent out with their pockets full of money to buy up what votes they could in each district. Fighting hard in the mean time in the city, the Democrats were thrown entirely off their guard and did not discover the trick until it was too late. The New York Herald and other papers had been warning the party of the danger in which it stood, but the leaders chose to depend upon the administration's record rather than on any strategic move and so lost."

"As to Indiana," continued Mr. Norrell, "that State was bought, beyond the shadow of a doubt. Why, Ben Harrison could no more carry Indiana than he could fly. The State was not bought as it was in 1880 by Dudley, who went through every county with a stack of \$2 bills in big sheets—so fresh from the Treasury that they had not even been out apart. On the contrary, the buying was worked very quietly this time. The men who were to handle the 'buds' were selected in each district. Then on the morning of the election \$100,000 was telegraphed from New York to the State Central Committee; this committee portioned it out to the various county committees, which in turn delivered it to the selected 'buddle' dispensers. All was so perfectly arranged beforehand that the work was almost instantaneous. All the money was sent by wire."

In answer to further questions, Mr. Norrell said that there was wholesale cutting in New York City as a consequence of the local fight. Early in the morning one of the papers issued an extra saying that Tammany was giving votes for Harrison for votes for Grant. Immediately on top of this the County Democracy began selling Cleveland for Hewitt, and this was kept up throughout the day. This, Mr. Norrell thought, accounted for Cleveland's running behind Hill in the city.

"There was no one more surprised than the masses of the Republican Party," he said, "the Commissioner went on to say: 'Of course the leaders knew of the job that had been put up and they were better prepared for the result, but those not in the ring have hardly caught their breath yet.'"

"I saw William H. Morrison in St. Louis on my way westward. Morrison laid the defeat of Cleveland to the knifing in New York City and to the wholesale buying of votes by the Republicans. He also thought that the tariff issue had been sprung too late or too early. Had Mr. Cleveland sent his tariff message the year he went into office, or had he left it until after this year's election, all would have gone well. 'You would be surprised,' said Mr. Morrison, 'to travel through the rural districts of such States as Illinois and Indiana and see how really very, very few people know anything whatever about the tariff.'"

"Summing up, Mr. Norrell thought that the Republicans went into the fight with a stronger organization than they had ever before had, while the Democrats were but indifferently managed."

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

THE next local contest of any importance will be the Ogden municipal election next month.

ance will be the Ogden municipal election next month.

"The contest for Marshal Dyer's shoes," said a down-trodden business man last evening, "has between Pat Lannan and Captain Greenman."

"The town has not yet entirely settled down to its wonted political passiveness, and all sorts of combi actions are being sprung in the interest of the hungry 'outs.'"

A BULLETIN board in front of a downtown real estate office has this: "HALL—Not yet settled: Texas has not been heard from." THE HERALD has long ago gracefully acknowledged the defeat of the Democracy, though, of course, the admission came with all the reluctance natural to the giving up of a supremely good administration for a supremely—uncertain one.

THE Carbon County (Wyoming) Journal, printed a red, white and blue edition notwithstanding the fact that it is a Democratic paper. The Journal had evidently gone so far toward celebrating the "Democratic victory, that didn't vic" that she couldn't retreat, so they made the best of it and used the campaign for the dispatches telling how the Republicans tinted the town of New York, and used the blue—better blue—for the editorial announcement that we have met the enemy and we are theirs.

VERY PECULIAR SUNLIGHT.

The Material for Which "Sun" Reporters Draw Salaries.

The following, taken from a recent issue of the New York Sun, will be news indeed to the thousands of Utah's citizens: "Curiously affianced brides are those who come to town from across the ocean without knowing who their bridegrooms are going to be. Moreover, they are not certain whether they will have half a husband, or a third, or a quarter, or what fractional part away up to a thirtieth or a fortieth. For these maidens are Mormon converts. Several batches of them have been bothered over by our emigration commissioners who were desirous of saving them from Utah and polygamy, and half a dozen are to-day detained at Castle Garden. But there seems to be no law under which their ante-bridal tours can be stopped. The commissioners may legally return to the old world only such immigrants as are criminals, or paupers. These girls are neither. Their passages are paid by the Mormon elders accompanying them, and homes are ready for them in Utah. Bonds are filed, guaranteeing that they will not become a public charge, and that settles the question, so far as the law is concerned. Some charitable ladies determined to try moral suasion to deter the girls now here from going to their unknown husbands. I accompanied them to Castle Garden, where they talked with the six indefinite brides. They were English girls from Lancashire, ranging in age from 15 to 24. They were daughters of small farmers, and their lustrous forms and bright complexion had resulted from plenty of outdoor exercise. They were imperfectly educated, but made a good appearance by reason of youth, health, neat clothing and decidedly high spirits. In the same company of converts were entire families from their country. They said that they had listened to the Mormon revivalists' preaching until convinced of its righteousness, and that they were firmly determined upon seeking happiness in Utah. They had been solemnly promised that they should get husbands there."

"But do you understand that your husbands already have numerous wives? A bright Lancashire lass was asked:

"Yes," she replied quickly; "and if a man is good enough that six wives will stay with him, he isn't going to be had to one more."

Every argument was met by some reply as conclusive as that. The girls seemed genuinely pious in a Mormon way, and the elders were to them holy men, indeed.

"Now, why should I stop here in New York," said one girl, "when I've the promise of marriage to a real elder out there in Utah?" There was something celestial to her mind in becoming a bride of a Mormon elder, no matter how minutely his matrimony might be subdivided. We gave up our attempt to rescue the six sweethearts who had not seen their wooers."